AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 23, 2014 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 8, 2014 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 20, 2014

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013-14 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1744

Introduced by Assembly Member Brown (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Atkins) (Coauthors: Assembly Members Cooley, Levine, *Waldron*, and Yamada)

February 14, 2014

An act to add Section 9104 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to aging.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1744, as amended, Brown. California Department of Aging. The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act creates the California Department of Aging to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law requires the department, in accomplishing its mission, to consider available data and population trends in developing programs and policies, collaborate with area agencies on aging, the California Commission on Aging, and other state and local agencies.

This bill would require the department, upon securing \$200,000 in nonstate funds from private sources for purposes of implementing the bill, to convene a blue-ribbon panel, comprised of at least—12 13 members, as specified, to make legislative recommendations to improve

AB 1744 -2-

services for unpaid and family caregivers in California, as provided. The bill would require the committee to prepare a report of its findings and recommendations and provide it to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2016. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Caregiver Act of 2014.

SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) A caregiver can be any relative, partner, friend, or neighbor who has a significant relationship with, and who provides a broad range of assistance to, an older person or an adult with a chronic or disabling condition.
- (b) At present, there is no complete inventory of caregiving programs available to Californians performing unpaid caregiving services for an aging or disabled family member, friend, or neighbor.
- (c) Rising demand and shrinking families to provide caregiving support suggest that California needs a comprehensive personand family-centered policy for long-term services and supports systems that would better serve the needs of older persons with disabilities, support family and friends in their caregiving roles, and promote greater efficiencies in public spending.
- (d) California ranked 30th out of 50 states and the District of Columbia on the 2011 State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard sponsored by the SCAN Foundation, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), and the Commonwealth Fund.
- (e) Family support is a key driver in remaining in one's home and community, but it comes at substantial costs to the caregivers, their families, and to society. If family caregivers were no longer available, the economic cost to California's health care and long-term services and supports systems would increase astronomically.
- 29 (f) In 2009, approximately 4 million family caregivers in 30 California provided care to an adult with limitations in daily

3 AB 1744

activities at any given point in time, and over 5.8 million provided care at some time during the year.

- (g) In 2009, California's family caregivers provided an estimated 3,850,000,000 hours of unpaid labor caring for their loved ones. The estimated economic value of their unpaid contributions was approximately \$47 billion.
- (h) In 2009, 59 percent of all family caregivers were employed full or part time. Family caregivers typically spend 20 hours a week caring for a family member who needs help with bathing, dressing, and other kinds of personal care, as well as household tasks such as shopping and managing finances.
- (i) Nationally, 46 percent of family caregivers performed medical or nursing tasks for care recipients with multiple chronic physical and cognitive conditions. More than three-quarters of family caregivers who provided medical or nursing tasks were managing medications, including administering intravenous fluids and injections.
- (j) Almost one-half of family caregivers were administering five to nine prescription medications a day, and one in five was helping with 10 or more prescription medications a day. Yet, 61 percent of these caregivers reported that they trained themselves to perform medication management.
- (k) Only 31 percent of caregivers reported being visited at home by a health care professional. In addition, 27 percent of caregivers report that they have no additional assistance from a family member, health care professional, or home health aide.
- (*l*) Nationally, more than 8 in 10 caregivers are over-the 50 years of age-of 50. Family caregivers are aging and are increasingly from diverse social, racial, ethnic, and political backgrounds.
- (m) For many families in the midst of caregiving, there is deep worry and concern about the quality of care and quality of life.
- (n) Families do not know who to call or where to go to get the right kind of affordable help when they need it.
- (o) In just 13 years, as the baby boomers age into their 80s, the decline in the caregiver support ratio is projected to shift from a slow decline to a free fall in California.
- (p) To avoid bankrupting our health and social service systems serving the elderly and persons with disabilities, it is imperative that California prepare by identifying strategies that will promote

AB 1744 — 4 —

appropriate, person-centered services for families struggling with providing care to a family member.

- (q) It is in the interest of the state to better serve the approximately 4,000,000 families statewide who are currently struggling to care for an aging or disabled family member, many of whom are also in the workforce.
- (r) There is an immense need for caregiving resources and services. As California's population ages and as California becomes increasingly diverse, it is also in the interest of the state to adequately serve the following emerging caregiver populations:
- (1) Caregivers from the Black, Latino, Asian American, and Pacific Islander communities.
 - (2) Families of individuals with developmental disabilities.
- (3) Persons who cannot access or are not eligible for existing caregiver support programs.
- (4) Non-English speakers, and ethnically and racially diverse populations that need caregiving programs to be provided in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.
- (5) Those in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community.
 - (6) Rural residents.
- SEC. 3. Section 9104 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:
- 9104. (a) The department shall, upon securing two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) of nonstate funds from private sources for the purpose of implementing this section, convene a blue-ribbon panel on family caregiving and long-term services and supports. The panel shall be jointly chaired by the director of the department or his or her designee and a representative elected by the members of the panel. All decisions regarding the expenditure of state funds shall be made by the department representative. The
- (b) The panel shall be comprised of at least—12 members, 13 members, each of whom shall be representative of one or more of the following categories:
- (1) A person with experience in the field of academic research on caregiving.
- 37 (2) A family caregiver for an adult with a chronic or disabling 38 condition.
 - (3) A representative of the mental health community.
- 40 (4) A representative of the California caregiver resource centers.

5 AB 1744

- (5) A representative of the national Alzheimer's Association.
- (6) A representative of an organization that provides community-based adult services.
- (7) A representative of an organization that provides an adult day program.
- (8) A representative of an organization that provides services to caregivers.
- (9) A representative of an unpaid or family caregiver consumer organization.
- (10) A representative with expertise in and knowledge of the specific needs of culturally and linguistically diverse caregivers and the unique challenges of delivering services to family caregivers who face cultural or linguistic barriers.
- (11) An adult with a chronic or disabling condition who receives care from an unpaid caregiver or family member.
- (12) A director or designated representative of an area agency on aging.

18 (b)

- (c) The blue-ribbon panel shall do all of the following:
- (1) Review the current policies and practices of state, local, and community programs available to caregivers of adults with chronic or disabling conditions, and consider how the needs of family caregivers should be assessed and addressed so that they can continue in their caregiving role without being overburdened.
- (2) Consider the recommendations of other state plans, including, but not limited to, the Olmstead Plan, the Long-Range Strategic Plan on Aging, the State Plan for Alzheimer's Disease, and the State Plan on Aging.
- (3) Compile an inventory of the resources available to family caregivers.
- (4) Determine gaps in services to family caregivers and identify barriers to participation in current programs.
- (5) Consider cultural and linguistic factors that impact caregivers and care recipients who are from diverse populations.
- (6) Consult with a broad range of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, people diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, adults with disabling or chronic conditions, family caregivers, community-based and institutional providers, caregiving researchers and academicians, formal caregivers, the Caregiver

AB 1744 -6-

1 Resource Centers, the California Commission on Aging, and other 2 state entities.

- (7) Solicit testimony on the needs of family caregivers, including the designation of caregivers, training, respite services, medical leave policies, delegation of tasks to nonmedical aides, and other policies.
 - (8) Identify best practices both in California and in other states.
- (9) Explore expanding those best practices in caregiving programs to populations that are not currently targeted.
- (10) Develop at least three legislative recommendations to improve the provision of services for unpaid and family caregivers in California. These recommendations shall address all of the following:
- (A) Community-based support for California's diverse population of caregivers for adults with chronic or disabling conditions.
- (B) Choices for care and residence for persons with Alzheimer's disease and their families.
- (C) The family caregiving competence of health care professionals.
- (11) Prepare and provide to the Legislature a report of its findings and recommendations on or before July 1, 2016.
- (12) Provide ongoing advice and assistance to the department and the Legislature as to the needs and priorities of unpaid and relative caregivers.

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- (d) (1) Members shall serve without compensation, but shall receive reimbursement for travel and other necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties.
 - (2) The panel shall meet on a bimonthly basis.
- (3) All meetings of the panel shall be open to the public and adequate notice shall be provided in accordance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

36 (d)

37 (e) (1) The requirement for submitting a report imposed under 38 paragraph (11) of subdivision (b) (c) is inoperative on July 1, 2020, 39 pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code. _7_ AB 1744

1 (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (11) of subdivision—(b) (c) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.